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18MT42

Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Feb./Mar.2022 Fluid Mechanics and Machines

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- a. Define the following properties of fluids with their units:
 - (i) Specific Gravity
 - (ii) Viscosity
 - (iii) Surface tension
 - (iv) Specific weight

(08 Marks)

b. Explain the different types of fluids.

(04 Marks)

c. Find the kinematic viscosity of an oil having density 981 kg/m³. The shear stress at a point in oil is 0.245 N/m² and velocity gradient at that point is 0.2 per second. (08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Derive an expression for the force exerted on a submerged vertical plane surface by the static liquid and locate the position of centre of pressure. (10 Marks)
 - b. A rectangular plane surface 2 m wide and 3 m deep lies in water in such a way that its plane makes an angle of 30° with the free surface of water. Determine total pressure and position of centre of pressure when the upper edge is 1.5 m below the free water surface. (10 Marks)

Module-2

3 a. Derive continuity equation for three dimensional flows.

(08 Marks)

b. Explain different types of fluid flow.

(04 Marks)

c. The velocity components in a 2-D flow field for an incompressible fluid are as follows: $u = \frac{y^3}{3} + 2x - x^2y \text{ and } v = xy^2 - 2y - \frac{x^3}{3}. \text{ Obtain an expression for the stream function } \psi$ (08 Marks)

OR

4 a. Derive Euler's equation of motion for ideal fluids and hence derive Bernoulli's equation.

b. The water is flowing through a pipe having diameter 20 cm and 10 cm at section 1 and 2 respectively. The rate of flow through pipe is 35 litres/sec. The section 1 is 6 m above datum and section 2 is 4 m above datum. If the pressure at section 1 is 39.24 N/cm². Find the intensity of pressure at section 2. (10 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Explain in brief about the following dimensionless number,
 - (i) Euler's number (ii) Reynold's number (iii) Mach number

(06 Marks)

b. The frictional torque T of a disc of diameter D rotating at a speed N in a fluid of viscosity μ and density ρ in a turbulent flow is given by $T = D^5 N^2 \rho \phi \left[\frac{\mu}{D^2 N \rho} \right]$.

Prove this by the method of dimensions.

(14 Marks)

Derive an expression for discharge through venturimeter.

(10 Marks)

An orifice meter with orifice diameter 15 cm is inserted in a pipe of 30 cm diameter. The pressure difference measured by a mercury oil differential manometer on the 2 sides of the orifice meter gives a reading of 50 cm of mercury. Find the rate of flow of oil of sp.gr.0.9 when the co-efficient of discharge of the orifice meter = 0.64. (10 Marks)

Module-4

Define turbo machine and with a neat sketch, explain the parts of turbomachines. (08 Marks)

Derive Euler turbine equation and explain alternate form of Euler turbine equation.

(12 Marks)

OR

(08 Marks) Explain the classification of turbomachines. 8

At a 50% reaction stage axial flow turbine, the mean blade diameter is 60 cm. The maximum utilization factor is 0.9 steam rate is 10 kg/s. Calculate the inlet and outlet absolute velocities (12 Marks) and power developed if the speed is 2000 rpm.

Module-5

(10 Marks) Derive the maximum efficiency of Pelton turbine.

A Kaplan turbine produces 80,000 HP (58,000 KW) under a head of 25 m which has an overall efficiency of 90%. Taking the value of speed ratio ϕ = 1.6, flow ratio ψ = 0.5 and the hub diameter = 0.35 times the outer diameter. Find the diameter and speed of the turbine.

(10 Marks)

Briefly explain: 10

Velocity compounding of impulse turbine (i)

(12 Marks) Pressure compounding of impulse turbine. (ii)

Explain the following:

Stage efficiency. (i)

Need for compounding (ii)

(08 Marks)